NUMB. 1394

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8. 1739. No. 1392.

There having been in the *Craftsman* of *Saturday* the 1st of this Instant, Instructions from the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *New Sarum*, in Common-Council Assembled, to their Representatives in Parliament, *Peter Bathurst*, and *Henry Hoare*, Esqs; it is thought proper to insert the following Address to that Great and Uncorrupt Corporation, upon this Occasion.

To the MAYOR *and* COMMONALTY *of* NEW SARUM, *Assembled or not Assembled in* Common-Council.

Gentlemen,

THE Whole Nation is greatly obliged to you for your good and wholesome Instructions to your Members. If Persons so Wise and Incorrupt as you are, should not offer their Sentiments upon important Points, our Country would *be in Danger*. There is no Body of Men in the Whole Kingdom fitter for this than you are, as I have been inform'd by those who know you: And I think that other Corporations did not act so wisely as you, when they chose Representatives that they thought would need no Instructions at all; because they thereby want an Opportunity of showing their Zeal and good Sense. But, indeed, I suppose that these Instructions were not drawn up merely for the Benefit of your Members, who knew your Minds, when they were Candidates, that you were justly zealous against the present A———n, but to encourage other Corporations to do the like, and to make yourselves more remarkable, by endeavouring to distress, if possible, the King's Ad———n at this Juncture of Time; because the End of a Parliament and the Beginning of a War are certainly the fittest Times for this Purpose. You are, indeed, a Corporation of so great Consequence, so well known for your Riches, Uncorruptness, Wisdom, and Loyalty, that your Example will undoubtedly have a great Influence upon the Whole Nation; and by this you will certainly deserve the *Thanks of the present Age, and transmit your Names with Honour to Posterity*

It is a very just Observation, which is made in your Instructions, That nothing can more fatally and almost necessarily tend to deprive us of these valuable Blessings (that is to say, Liberty, Safety, Honour, and Prosperity) than a false and undue Representation of the People thro' Bribery and Corruption. I am very glad you made this Observation; because from hence it plainly appears, that no Money was ever taken for a Vote at *Salisbury*, by any Person at present alive of the Corporation. And hereby you most excellently and fully vindicate yourselves from all Charges of this Kind which have been ever laid against you; for it is morally impossible, that Men should desire their Representatives to bring in, or vote for, a Bill against Bribery and Corruption, who have ever been brib'd themselves. This, I say, is morally, I had almost said physically, impossible. And whatever pitiful Stories have been told about any of you, by a Parcel of damn'd Whigs and Ministerial Advocates, it is plain from hence that they are false and malicious. And it is very apparent to me, from your giving these Instructions, that if it did appear, that any amongst you had ever been bribed by Place or Pension, by Money given or lent without Interest, the rest of you would immediately agree to expel him out of the Corporation: For Men of your Sense would never desire the House of Commons to get rid of their corrupt Members, if they have such, whilst you foster'd any amongst yourselves. This manifestly clears the Character of a certain Gentleman amongst you, who had acquir'd a Nickname *, by what was said to be his Behaviour at a former Election, when he preferr'd (as the Story is told) *Portugal* to *English* Gold. Had this been true, Gentlemen of your Zeal against Bribery, would never have chosen him, as you did a very few Years ago, into one of the highest Posts you have. Besides, it is now generally believ'd, that that worthy Gentleman never did receive any Gold, tho' it is well known that some was *offer'd* him. There are some others amongst you, who were once suspected of getting richer by your sending up Representatives to Parliament, than otherwise they would have been; but by these Instructions all your Characters are sufficiently clear'd up, and every one may easily judge of your Deserts.

Give me Leave, Gentlemen, to tell you my Opinion concerning Bribery and Corruption, in which I fancy you agree with me: The same thing is not always a Bribe in the Electors, which most certainly is in the Elected when they sit in the House. An Instance or two will illustrate this, and will besides clear the Characters of some other Corporations, who, to unthinking Men, seem to deal in Venality, which is at present in your and my Opinion a most flourishing Branch of Trade in the *British* Nation: If a Man has a Commission given him in the Army, tho' he has merited it by a wise and courageous Conduct in the late War with *France* and *Spain*, he can't be fit to represent any of the People of this Nation in Parliament, because he can't speak his Mind, which the Word Parliament in the Original signifies that he should and ought to do. This Commission blinds his Eyes, and darkens his Judgment, even if his Opinion should be ask'd about Military Affairs. He must certainly vote as the King or his M———y would have him, whatever be the Debate: And therefore this is plainly Bribery and Corruption. But the Case is not the same with you. If a neighbouring Gentleman should make an Attorney of your Body his Steward, by which Place he should get two or three hundred Pounds per annum; this can't be call'd Bribery; this can't blind his Eyes or darken his Judgment; because the very giving the Attorney this Place makes the Gentleman fit to be elected in order to represent this Attorney: For certainly the Lord must be a fit Representative of his Steward in the House of Commons, as the Steward is of his Lord in the Court-Leet. If a Member of the House is made a Lord of the Admiralty, he is manifestly brib'd, and must vote with the M———y; but if a neighbouring Gentleman, when he buys Goods of any of you, should give more than other People buy them for; if he lets the Apothecary get Eleven-pence Three-farthings instead of Eleven-pence in the Shilling; or if he pay Eighteen Shillings instead of Seventeen for his Broad-cloth; this is not to be call'd Bribery; because you are not oblig'd to vote for this Gentleman or his Friend afterwards; you have still your Liberty: If he should be so kind as to lend any of you Money upon Bond, this is no Bribe; because a Bond is always of equal Value with the Sum lent; he has his Halfpenny Loaf for his Halfpenny; and therefore you are still free Voters: If he should give a Son or a Brother of any of you a Salary for reading Prayers in his Family, or should present him to a Living; you can't be said to be brib'd by this; because you are not oblig'd to give your Vote for the Interest of you Son or Brother; and besides, the Clergyman who receives this Salary, or has the Living, certainly gives an Equivalent for it, nay, in all Probability, much more, by the Duty he does.

There is another very material Difference between a Member of the House of Commons being influenc'd in the giving his Vote, and your being influenc'd in giving yours at an Election: —— Those in the House, who are influenced by their Places to vote, give wrong and wicked Votes, because they must vote as the A———n directs them: Now they, you know, can never possibly be in the right; whatever they ask must be wrong, and of pernicious Consequence; they must in the Nature of Things be desirous of ruining the Constitution; they must buy Votes in order to sell their Country; this is the Way for them to aggrandize and enrich themselves and their Families; When they have sold their Country, their noble Seats will be enlarged, and their Grandeur and Equipage will be greatly increas'd: This indeed is the great Reason against having Placemen in the House, they will and must side with those who are always in the wrong; who are enriching their Families by the Spoils of their Country.

But now if any of you should be influenced to vote for any Gentleman by some small Benefit, which you or your Family reap by it, there can be no Harm in this; this can be of no evil Consequence; because you are oblig'd to elect Representatives,— and you know from what the Gentleman has done for you or your Families, that you vote for a worthy and an honest Man; so that what you receive does not influence you to do wrong, as a Place or a Pension necessarily does a Member.

I am afraid, Gentlemen, that my Letter may be too long; but I really, when I saw your excellent Instructions, could not help putting Pen to Paper, in order to give you the Praise you deserve, and by thus commending you to encourage others to do the like;— for we will down with the M———y, if we can. I am,

Your Admirer and Wellwisher,

FRANCIS FREEVOTER.

* *The Meydore Beau.*

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Vienna, December 2. N. S.

WE are a little surpris'd, that the Porte, which was so ready to send the Ratification of the Preliminary Articles, is so slow to dispatch the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty, which might have been here a Fortnight ago, tho' 'tis not doubted but it will be here forthwith; the Court has nevertheless sent Orders to Belgrade to suspend the Demolition of its Citadel. Mean time the Marquis de Mirepoix, the French Ambassador here, sent an Express to Constantinople on the 27th ult. with Dispatches to the Marquis de Villeneuve, to desire him to press the Dispatch of the Ratifications above-mention'd, in case they were not already sent our. But the Umbrage which was taken at the long Delay of these Ratifications seems vanish'd since the Court has receiv'd a Letter from the Velt Marshal Seherat Segidin, wherein he informs them, that the Turks had begun to evacuate the Bannate of Temeswaer, and to demolish the Fortifications of Meadia. Upon the Arrival of some Letters from Venice 'tis reported, that there has been a Kind of Tumult at Constantinople, rais'd by a Faction form'd there against the Ratification of the Treaty of Belgrade, demanding that the Vizier may be depos'd, &c. which, say they, is the Reason that the Porte is so slow in ratifying the Treaty; but 'tis very probable that the Report has no Foundation.

Petersburgh, Nov. 24. The Empress now appears again in publick, being recover'd of the Indisposition which oblig'd her to keep her Chamber. We are assur'd, that Orders are sent to the Prince Cantemir, Ambassador of this Court in France, to make his publick Entry there, the Marquis de la Chetardie being to do the same thing here.

Madrid, Nov. 24. N. S. Last Week the Court received an Express from the Marquis del Mina at Paris, with Advice that the King of Great Britain had declar'd War against his Catholick Majesty; and the French Ambassador here receiv'd another Express from his Court with the same News, upon which his Excellency has had several Conferences with the King's Ministers, and Yesterday he sent back his Express to Paris, as did the Court another at the same Time; and a Counter-Declaration of War is actually drawing up, which will shortly be publish'd. Mean time, Orders are dispatch'd to all the Ports in the Kingdom, to hasten the Men of War that are fitting out, and to be upon their Guard against any Surprize. Expresses are also sent to compleat and augment the King's Troops, and to keep them ready to march upon the first Notice. An Edict from his Majesty is publish'd, declaring all English Manufactures, imported on board the Ships of any Nation whatsoever, Contraband Goods.

Rome, Nov. 28. N. S. On the 23d the Cardinal de Tencin gave a grand Entertainment to the Chevalier de St. George and his Sons, the Cardinals Aquaviva and Spinelli, and several other Persons of Distinction; and after the Feast, which was very sumptuous, the Cardinal, who had a Present brought him but just before of a Wild Bear in a Cage, that was taken 50 Leagues off, turn'd him out loose in his Court yard to be hunted, when the Chevalier de St. George's eldest Son valiantly kill'd him at the first Shot.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elsenure, Dec 8. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz On the 7th, John Belfour, from Dantzick for London; Philip

Philip Linch and George Burton, both from Riga for Dublin.

'The Maſters bound for the Baltick are ſail'd from 'hence, and thoſe outward bound are detain'd in 'in this Road, the Wind at S. W. The Winter 'continues mild, with Rain.

Amſterdam, Dec. 14. N. S. On the 12th arriv'd the ——, Claes Eyberts, from London.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Nov. 30. On the 24th arriv'd the Batchelor, Gardiner, from Liverpool for the Weſt Indies; the William and Mary, Montgomery, from Philadelphia: On the 28th, the Penn, Hughs, from Drontheim. On the 24th ſail'd the Mary, Redmond, for Santa Crux; the Ellen, Roach, for Rotterdam; the Mary, Clinton, for Madeira; the Guardian Angel, Harriot, for Dunkirk; the North Star, Preiſt, for Rochelle; the Homer, Nevil, for London: and on the 28th, the San Antonio de Padoua, Andrews, for Genoa.

Falmouth, Dec. 3. Came in the Nazareth, Tobin, from London for Leghorn; the Julian, Troad, from Topſham for Maryland, with Tranſports; the Young John, Beiſoes, from Rotterdam, to take in Fiſh for the Mediterranean; and the George, Pike, from Lisbon and Oporto. Remains the Hanover Packet, for Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Plymouth Dec 4. Wind S. W. Came in the Vigilance, Hill, of London, from Leoſtoff for the Streights.

Weymouth, Dec. 5. Wind S. by W. At an Anchor in our Road, the Fair Trader, Ray, of Limerick from Rotterdam for Lisbon; the Endeavour, Andrews, from London for Dartmouth; the Recovery, Noule, of St. Ives from Exon for Briſtol; the Rainbow, Skoen, from London for Carmarthen.

Cowes, Dec. 5. Wind S. Arrived the Edmonton, Dorby, from South Carolina for this Place, in Eight Weeks, and his Majeſty's Sloop Swift, from Plymouth, and ſailed the ſame Day for Spithead. This Day came in the Stadt Oudenburg, Moriſon, of and from Oſtend for Pool; and the Courreur, Delacour, of and from Boulogne for Bourdeaux.

Deal, Dec. 6. Wind S. Remains the Dunkirk Man of War, with the outward Merchant-ſhips. Arrived the William of Poole, Lindham, from Faro; the Sea Nymph, Aſhinton, from Africa, laſt from Virginia.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Liverpool, the Seaflower, Roſs, from Gottenburgh.

At Sligo, the St. Francis, Chevers.

At Antigua, the Naſſau, Waller, from Africa and Barbados, bound for London, being leaky.

At Gibraltar, the Triumph, Talbot, from the Gulph of Venice for London. 'She had ſtav'd and 'thrown over her Long-boat, to make a clear Ship 'for Fighting two Spaniſh Privateers, who chaced, 'but could not come up with her.

LONDON.

The Harrington, Capt. Jenkins, from London, arriv'd at Bombay the 7th of April laſt, where Mr. Lawes was arriv'd from Tellicherry, to take upon him the Command of that Iſland.

Yeſterday Penyſton Powney, Eſq; took the Oaths and his Seat in the Houſe of Commons, as Knight of the Shire for the County of Berks, in the Room of William Archer, Eſq; deceaſed.

Her Grace the Ducheſs of Kendal lies dangerouſly ill at her Houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, attended by ſeveral Phyſicians.

The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers have adjourn'd to Wedneſday next.

We hear, that Protections will continue to be granted to the Maſters of Colliers till the 31ſt Inſt. and no longer, till further Orders.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Winchelſea and Nottingham was ſafely delivered of a Daughter, at the Earl's Houſe in Sackville-ſtreet.

Yeſterday Se'nnight died at Hull in Yorkſhire, Thomas Hornby, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 4000 l. per Annum.

Orders have been iſſued from the War-Office, for all Officers to repair forthwith to their reſpective Stations.

The Rev. Mr. Gage is preſented to the Vicarage of Brignal, in the County of York.

Laſt Sunday died, at Wells in Somerſetſhire, Chriſtopher St. Clare, Eſq; a young Gentleman poſſeſſed of a large Eſtate in the County of Somerſet.

Yeſterday 29 Priſoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, 15 were caſt for Tranſportation, and 14 acquitted, among whom was Elizabeth Bradſhaw, for the Murder of Richard Chalenger.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	04 35	04 52

Bank Stock 139. India 157 1-half. South Sea 97 1-4th. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths to 99 Seven per Cent. Loan 110. Five per Cent. ditto 95. Royal Aſſurance 88. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. Premium. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 4 s. 6 d.

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XIX. Bill of Mortality.

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